

METHOD FOR A UTILITY PROVIDING ELECTRICITY VIA CLASS OF SERVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Technical Field:

5 The present invention relates to improving energy management and electrical automation systems in the provision and conservation of electrical power. Specifically, the invention provides a method of monitoring and regulating electrical power supplied to end-users based upon established levels of service.

2. Description of Related Art:

10 For some years, there has been a great deal of interest in achieving more efficient utilization of electrical power generation capabilities and more sophisticated control of electrical loads by users. With a growing awareness of the ecological impact and economic cost of inefficient utilization of resources, electrical power customers have become aware of the desirability of altering their usage patterns. Some power companies
15 offer various electricity price rates, which vary according to the time of day, to encourage customers to operate appliances such as pool pumps and dishwashers during off-peak times.

 Generally, a high rate is charged during certain hours of peak demand and a lower rate is charged during other hours of off-peak demand. An alternative approach would
20 permit extension of time-of-day rate setting to allow more frequent (e.g., hourly) changes in rates. This rate system for power would require that the customer be advised of each rate change and then decide what appliances the customer is willing to operate at such a rate. To automate this process, it is necessary that the power customer be able to monitor

and control power usage by the more significant loads in the customer's residence or business.

The cost of alternating current (AC) electrical power paid by the end customer is generally dependent upon both the energy consumed (e.g. measured in kilowatt hours) over a billing period (e.g. each month), and also the peak power consumption (e.g. measured in kilowatts). Since the rates charged for electric energy are at least in part a function of system-wide demand at the time (as, for example, reflected in fuel cost), a customer with a fixed budget can afford to consume more power when rates are low than it can when rates are higher. Therefore, such a customer may wish to be able to make usage decisions which are rate-dependent. Of course, if rates can be changed by the utility company at any time, the customer is not likely to want to sit around listening to or watching broadcasts of rate information. An automatic response to rate broadcasts would be desirable. Such an automatic response could assume many forms and might be conditioned not only on the newly announced rate, but also on other factors, such as the sensed temperature or time of day or urgency of a task (e.g., appliance priority level). Therefore, a need exists for an improved method of allowing customers or a service provider to negotiate the level of electrical service available to the customer system in light of variable electrical rates during peak and off-peak periods.

Allowing customers to control their usage patterns and to implement usage decisions, though, only deals with one aspect of power management. Sometimes the voluntary behavior of customers is not enough to avert problems such as excessive power demands. Ideally, a customer system would allow not only the user, but also the power supplier (i.e., utility company) or a service provider to have at least some degree of control over the loads connected to the power mains.

These interests have led to a variety of systems for allowing control functions such as "load shedding" (that is, selectively turning off devices, or loads) to be performed.

For example, numerous home and building automation systems are known in the art. Many of these automation systems allow the user to schedule appliances to turn on, or to be operated, only at defined times. The present invention recognizes that few, if any, allow the power utility and the customer to remove loads from the electrical grid (or
 5 “utility system”) selectively or activate/deactivate appliances.

Therefore, it would be advantageous to have an improved method and apparatus to allow the utility, service provider, customer appliances or the customer electrical network to negotiate power supply needs with the utility on a class of service basis.

The ability for a customer and power company to control the electric power
 10 provided to the customer is known in the art. For instance, U.S. Patent No. 5,572,438 to Ehlers et al. discloses an energy management automation system which includes a local area network database connected via control modules attached to a customer’s circuit breaker box which provides means to disconnect an electrical load from the electrical main upon command or upon the occurrence of a power outage. *Ehlers* discloses electric
 15 current control modules which measure the load current and power used by the customer, which then transmit the data to a local area network. However, the present invention recognizes that no other features or controls are disclosed which provide for an electrical power customer or service provider to electronically negotiate with the utility power supplier for the supply of electrical power to individual outlets or appliances on the
 20 customer electrical network on a class of service or level of importance basis.

As may occur from a natural event, such as a storm, or the development of an excessive load, as may occur from an extreme weather situation, power degradation or outage presents a problem to electric utility companies. The instant power is restored or a large disconnected load is brought back on line, the energization of all the loads
 25 connected to the power grid may cause a current surge which can induce a large transient voltage spike due to load, line and transformer inductances. In turn, this can destabilize

the power grid and cause damage to equipment connected to the power mains. Safety features may cause substations and generators to be switched off-line, to protect equipment from damage, at the very moment the substations and generators are needed to be on-line to meet load demands.

5 A utility company, a governmental entity, or a service provider might also wish to distribute power selectively to certain types of loads, or withhold power from certain types of loads, during problem situations. For example, during natural disasters and peak load times such as excessively hot summer days, it may be a valid power system management plan to ration power delivered to specific customers, or to specific appliance
10 types, such as water heaters, pool pumps, air conditioners, or low priority (i.e., nonessential) loads in general, in order to prevent generator or distribution system problems. Employing this approach, it may also be possible for the utility company to avoid the expense of building substation or generation capacity solely to be able to withstand such extreme situations.

15 A need exists for an automated system for monitoring and controlling energy (power) consumed by specific loads operated by the customer, which provides for the utility and customer to monitor and control power consumption on a class of service based on a monetary rate incentive or level of importance. The present invention recognizes the limitations existing in the prior art and that a need exists for improved
20 method of economically controlling the peak power supply and consumption by industry and individual customers. Likewise, the present invention recognizes the need associated with the efficient provision of power which is negotiated automatically with very little, if any, involvement by the human consumer.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a system and method for a utility or service provider to provide electricity to customers via a class of service. The system and method provide a mechanism by which electricity is supplied to a customer electrical system via prioritized classes of importance wherein the point of utilization communicates with the electrical power supply network and relays information for the utility or service provider to determine whether or not power needs to be supplied to a specific outlet or appliance during various electrical demand periods.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a pictorial representation of a distributed data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented;

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a data processing system that may be implemented as a server depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 3 depicts a block diagram illustrating a data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented;

Figure 4 depicts a block diagram illustrating a data processing system in which the customer system of the present invention may be implemented;

Figure 5 is a block diagram of a table of classes depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a flowchart depicting one embodiment of the present invention wherein the utility server queries the customer computer via the internet, a local intranet, or the World Wide Web, to determine the class of service requirements for a defined power consuming region during electrical demand or a particular period of time;

Figure 7 is a flowchart of a process used for dynamically reassigning a class of service depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 8 is a flowchart of a process used for managing power consumption depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 9 is a flowchart of a process used for changing a class of service for a

customer depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 10 is a flowchart of a process used for managing power usage in a customer location depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

5 **Figure 11** is a flowchart of a process used for utility management of the power supply to the customer system at a customer location depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

10 **Figure 12** is a flowchart of a process used for a customer system managing power usage at a customer location depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 13 is a pictorial representation of an embodiment of a distributed data processing system including a service provider in which the present invention may be implemented;

15 **Figure 14** is a flowchart of a process used for utility management of the power supply to the customer system at a customer location via broadcast by the utility service depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and,

Figure 15 is a flowchart of a process used for management of the power supply to the customer system at a customer household by the utility service and a service provider depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The system of the present invention may be implemented with a network which contains a “customer system” including a customer computer associated with the customer’s electrical network and connected via the world wide web network, an intranet
 5 or other connection system to a second computer or computer server affiliated with the electric utility. The customer system also includes, but is not limited to, the customer’s electrical network, power outlets, phone jacks, CATV outlets and appliances connected thereto.

The entire system and method is governed by computer software and protocols
 10 which enable communication between the computer located at the utility service provider and each individual customer system. The power requirements of the customer system are transmitted to the electrical utility service provider which fall within predetermined classes of utility service, which are defined levels of utility service, whereby the electrical utility provider offers electricity at various rates, at various times, or during peak or low
 15 power demand levels which are transmitted to the customer system via a network, as documented by a service level agreement entered into between the utility and customer.

Different classes of utility service may have different levels of permitted power consumption, which may be defined as the constraints on allowable power consumption (e.g. unlimited consumption allowed, no new consumption allowed, limited consumption
 20 allowed) within a region of the electrical power grid. A region may be defined as an independently addressable entity that can accept commands over a network and modify the permitted utility service consumption. A region may be associated with one class of utility service. Addressable also refers to both power control granularity and to communication over the network. The granularity of obedience may be dependent on the
 25 capabilities of the region (e.g. some regions may only be turned on or turned off, some

regions may have restricted power modes, some regions may control their power by to fractions of a milliwatt). A regional policy may be defined as a function of price or other incentive to change or accept a different class of utility service.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the customer system is made up of “smart” electrical outlets and appliances which have assigned unique “addresses”. The utility queries the customer system which responds to the query by identifying each specific address as requiring a specific class of service requiring a certain level of power supply. During peak electrical demand periods, the system and method allows the customer system to communicate with the utility provider and negotiate which, if any, of the customer system outlets or appliances can be deactivated or powered down to a lower level of consumption so as to conserve power and reduce the amount of electrical load demand on the utility electric grid. This results in the conservation of power-generation resources, the amount of electrical costs incurred by the customer, and more efficient usage of the electrical power supplied to the entire utility system.

With reference now to the figures, **Figure 1** depicts a representation of distributed data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented. Distributed data processing system **100** is a network of computers in which the present invention may be implemented. Distributed data processing system **100** contains a network **102**, which is the medium used to provide communications links between various devices and computers connected together within distributed data processing system **100**. Network **102** includes connections such as wire, fiber optic cables, and telephone connections. In the depicted example, a utility server **104** is connected to network **102** along with storage in it **106**. Utility server **104** provides data, such as data files, operating systems, images, and applications to utility power supply **108**. Utility power supply **108** is a client to server **104**. Service provider **130** is a third party vendor which is connected to network **102** and communicates with utility server **104** and computer **112**. Service provider **130**

may provide data files, operating systems, images and applications to utility server **104** and customer **112**. Distributed data processing system **100** may include additional servers, clients, and other devices not shown.

In the depicted example, the serving area of a utility is regionalized. Each region is associated with a class of service. Each region is independently addressable by the electrical utility, where addressable means “able to be granted service or have service withdrawn independently of the power level elsewhere within the region”, as well as identified with a unique identifier, such as an IP address using the IPv6 protocol. Regions need not be geographically large, and more importantly, regions may not be geographically disparate, but may overlap significantly. For example, one size for a region is a single outlet (e.g. power socket or telephone jack) or appliance. Further, when a region is associated with a single customer (for example, an enterprise, or a home), the provisioning of service may be based on interactive exchange with the customer system. For example, a utility server **104** may communicate via network **102** with outlets **124** and appliances **126**, which receive power from electrical network **122**, on an interactive basis to determine the level of service required by or provided to each outlet **124** and appliance **126**.

The embodiment depicted in **Figure 1** shows a utility server **104** with off-site storage medium **106** connected to a utility power supply **108**. Utility power supply **108** provides power to the utility system which includes residential households **110,120**. Utility server **104** is connected to a region defined as a consumer residential household **110** through customer computer **112** and network **102**. In an alternative embodiment, utility server **104** can be connected to a region defined as consumer residential household **120** via network **102** which is connected to the customer system comprised of electrical network **122**, outlets **124** and appliances **126**. Computer **112** is connected to the customer household electrical network **114** within residential household **110**. Electrical network

114 includes addressable outlets 116 and appliances 118 plugged in thereto. Electrical network 114 is connected to power supply 108. Electrical network 114 may also include a local area network to allow communications between devices capable of providing information on power usage within electrical network 114. Computer 112 allows the
 5 transmission and receipt of data including power consumption data and operating instructions from either utility server 104 or service provider 130 via network 102. In this example, a residential household is illustrated as a customer location. The present invention may be applied to numerous other types of customers, such as, for example, a manufacturing facility, a business store, a hospital, or an office building.

10 Referring to **Figure 2**, a block diagram of a data processing system that may be implemented as a server, such as utility server 104 in **Figure 1**, is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Data processing system 200 may be a symmetric multiprocessor (SMP) system including a plurality of processors 202 and 204 connected to system bus 206. Alternatively, a single processor system may be
 15 employed. Also connected to system bus 206 is memory controller/cache 208, which provides an interface to local memory 209. I/O bus bridge 210 is connected to system bus 206 and provides an interface to I/O bus 212. Memory controller/cache 208 and I/O bus bridge 210 may be integrated as depicted.

Peripheral component interconnect (PCI) bus bridge 214 connected to I/O bus 212
 20 provides an interface to PCI local bus 216. A number of modems may be connected to PCI bus 216. Typical PCI bus implementations will support four PCI expansion slots or add-in connectors. Communications links to network computers 108-112 in **Figure 1** may be provided through modem 218 and network adapter 220 connected to PCI local bus 216 through add-in boards.

25 Additional PCI bus bridges 222 and 224 provide interfaces for additional PCI buses 226 and 228, from which additional modems or network adapters may be

supported. In this manner, data processing system **200** allows connections to multiple network computers. A memory-mapped graphics adapter **230** and hard disk **232** may also be connected to I/O bus **212** as depicted, either directly or indirectly.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the hardware depicted in **Figure 2** may vary. For example, other peripheral devices, such as optical disk drives and the like, also may be used in addition to or in place of the hardware depicted. The depicted example is not meant to imply architectural limitations with respect to the present invention. The data processing system depicted in **Figure 2** may be, for example, an IBM RISC/System 6000 system, a product of International Business Machines Corporation in Armonk, New York, running the Advanced Interactive Executive (AIX) operating system.

With reference now to **Figure 3**, a block diagram illustrating a data processing system is depicted in which the present invention may be implemented. Data processing system **300** is an example of a computer, such as computer **112** in **Figure 1**. Further, data processing system **300** may be modified to include fewer components for use in devices consuming power at a customer location, such as a household appliance. Data processing system **300** employs a peripheral component interconnect (PCI) local bus architecture. Although the depicted example employs a PCI bus, other bus architectures such as Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) and Industry Standard Architecture (ISA) may be used. Processor **302** and main memory **304** are connected to PCI local bus **306** through PCI bridge **308**. PCI bridge **308** also may include an integrated memory controller and cache memory for processor **302**. Additional connections to PCI local bus **306** may be made through direct component interconnection or through add-in boards. In the depicted example, local area network (LAN) adapter **310**, SCSI host bus adapter **312**, and expansion bus interface **314** are connected to PCI local bus **306** by direct component connection. In contrast, audio adapter **316**, graphics adapter **318**, and power monitor

adapter **319** are connected to PCI local bus **306** by add-in boards inserted into expansion slots. In this example, power monitor adapter **319** is connected to an electrical network, such as electrical network **114** in **Figure 1**.

Expansion bus interface **314** provides a connection for a keyboard and mouse adapter **320**, modem **322**, and additional memory **324**. Small computer system interface (SCSI) host bus adapter **312** provides a connection for hard disk drive **326**, tape drive **328**, and CD-ROM drive **330**. Typical PCI local bus implementations will support three or four PCI expansion slots or add-in connectors.

An operating system runs on processor **302** and is used to coordinate and provide control of various components within data processing system **300** in **Figure 3**. The operating system may be a commercially available operating system, such as Windows 2000, which is available from Microsoft Corporation. An object oriented programming system such as Java may run in conjunction with the operating system and provide calls to the operating system from Java programs or applications executing on data processing system **300**. “Java” is a trademark of Sun Microsystems, Inc. Instructions for the operating system, the object-oriented operating system, and applications or programs are located on storage devices, such as hard disk drive **326**, and may be loaded into main memory **304** for execution by processor **302**.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the hardware in **Figure 3** may vary depending on the implementation. Other internal hardware or peripheral devices, such as flash ROM (or equivalent nonvolatile memory) or optical disk drives and the like, may be used in addition to or in place of the hardware depicted in **Figure 3**. Also, the processes of the present invention may be applied to a multiprocessor data processing system.

As another example, data processing system **300** may be a stand-alone system configured to be bootable without relying on some type of network communication

interface, whether or not data processing system **300** comprises some type of network communication interface.

The depicted example in **Figure 3** and above-described examples are not meant to imply architectural limitations. For example, data processing system **300** also may be a notebook computer or a device in a black box connected to a power supply system at a customer location.

Figure 4 depicts one embodiment of a control mechanism **400** for a customer system comprising a “smart” appliance **118** or “smart” outlet **116** connected to electrical network **114**. Control mechanism **400** may include a processor unit **402** connected to system bus **404**. A communication unit **404** for sending and receiving messages and instructions is connected to system bus by **404**, along with a memory unit **408** for data and address storage. Likewise, a control unit **410** is connected to system bus **404** which performs command instructions. In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, control mechanism **400** may be retrofitted to existing outlets and appliances as a black box attachment as opposed to internal placement in the existing outlet **116** or appliance **118**.

Turning next to **Figure 5**, a block diagram of a table of classes is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Table **500** includes a class and a class type used in managing power consumption and negotiating rates.

Customer systems are allocated to predefined classes of service (e.g. Class A,B,C,D, etc.) The assignment of class of service to a customer system can be done by the customer system manufacturer, by the merchant selling the device, or by the end user, or by others (e.g. power optimization service). The assignment of class of service can be implemented using any number of well known methods of placing and storing data in an intelligent device (e.g. read only memory, switches or settings, Bluetooth connection, Internet connection, etc.). Classes of service may also be defined by the importance of

service supplied to certain customer systems or processes utilized by the customer. That is, in the case of a power utility, one class of service, class **A**, may reflect appliances or uses which require constant, uninterrupted power (e.g. life support ventilator). In this example, class **A** is a critical class type. Class **B** service is a constant usage class type.

- 5 This class may consist of appliances or usage, which desire 24 hour, seven days a week power supply (such as telephone, security alarm), but which can sustain brief interruptions without terminal failure or damage. Class **C** service is a non-critical class type and may be assigned to non-critical appliances or usage which can sustain multi-hour interruption (e.g. radio, television, blender).

- 10 Pricing terms can vary for different classes of service. Class **A** may have a constant higher per watt charge. Class **B** may have a variable charge based on the amount of power demand present on the grid. Class **C** may have an auctioned price. For those regions associated with a single customer, the terms and conditions may include auction pricing, and may include dynamic reassignment of a different class of service based on
15 the outcome of the auction.

- Classes of service can also be predefined or exist wherein the customer and utility service provider enter into an agreement where different amounts of electricity are supplied during various times of the day which are related to varying electrical price rates or varying electrical demand. Also, regions or devices accessing power can participate in
20 an interactive exchange with the utility power provider to establish which class of service they require or are willing to accept. In one embodiment there is a class of devices all of whom can take direction from the utility service provider, from other service providers, or from the end user. Such directions can be given via communications networks (wireline, wireless, over electrical cable), through the Internet or other protocols e.g. broadcast,
25 multicast, or direct communication), or through manual selection (e.g. a switch on the side of the appliance with multiple settings, or a keypad directly attached to the

appliance).

Note that in some embodiments, appliance devices may receive communications but be unable to send messages. In these embodiments, the utility or service provider makes assumptions that the commands are being executed by a statistically significant
 5 number of power consuming devices. Feedback is obtained by the utility server in the form of changes to the amount of power being consumed from the grid.

For example, in a preferred embodiment, the customer system appliances can accept commands of the following nature:

I. All appliances of class X, if already on, turn off and stay off until further
 10 notice; or,

II. All devices of class X, if already on, you can stay on. If not on, do not turn on until further notice; or,

III. All device of class X you are free to turn on; or,

IV. All devices of class X are prohibited form being on.

15 In alternative embodiments, these commands can be further ramified by stating a time interval during which they are effective, (e.g. turn off and stay off for 15 minutes). Further some devices can have a power saver or restricted consumption mode wherein they accept commands to restrict usage (e.g., class X devices go to predefined power mode). The power modes may be defined by the devices themselves in a manner
 20 appropriate to the device (e.g. a steam iron may draw power only during alternate minutes of use), or may be dictated by the command (e.g., the command may include a maximum power level, so that appliances step down the wattage they draw, for instance, an electric shaver may operate on a lower power level).

In an alternate embodiment, the customer system devices may request a power
 25 allocation before beginning to draw significant power. The service provider may evaluate such requests based on current usage, appliance requirements/priority, status of account

payment, and current pricing. If the service provider determines that the request can be granted, either power is transmitted to the customer system appliance (assuming a single appliance region), or the appliance is given instructions to begin drawing power. This request structure allows the service provider to measure desired usage in addition to measuring actual usage.

There are multiple scenarios for the use of these commands. In one embodiment, the commands are used by the utility to manage peak power consumption during peak usage periods. For example, on hot summer days, air conditioner usage may drive the desired peak consumption above what the utility can supply. Assuming that all air conditioners are class D, the utility might systematically, direct ten percent of the air conditioners to shut down. This ten percent could be rotated across its customers. In this manner, the peak usage is controlled, while at the same time the effect on the customers is minimized. For example, clocks would not have to be reset, videotape recorders would not “blink 12” and suffer recording interruptions. Likewise, essential devices, such as respirators, would continue normal operation.

In another embodiment, the utility affects power consumption by changing the electricity price rates. The utility communicates, via broadcast, narrowcast, or placing in a server for appliances to “pull”, a change in electricity rates. The change in rate might take the form of a change in flat rate for all energy consumed. The change in rate might also take the form of a step function for power consumed. For example, the utility may change 10 cents per kilowatt hour for the first three kilowatts and 25 cents per kilowatt hour for energy consumed at a power rate over three kilowatts. The rates and rate changes may be unilaterally set by the utility, may be negotiated between the customer and the utility, may be set by regulation or set other means (e.g. marketplace for electrical power).

In response to the change in electrical rates it is expected that the customer will

change his or her power consumption in a manner related to the electrical rate change. In one embodiment, a service provider working on behalf of the customer will send appropriate commands to the customer's devices. The service provider may or may not have access to the measurement of the total power consumed by the customer. This measurement of total power consumed could be supplied by the electric meter communicating with the service provider. However, it is expected that such measurement will not be uniformly available. In the case where it is available, one might expect the service provider to give commands to power down/power up devices in a priority order or based on algorithm supplied by the customer. This is also the case when such consumption data is not available. However, we expect the customer to achieve a better balance between the price he or she is willing to pay and the service he or she receives when such data is available. Such a service provider might be an independent business entity, a service provided by the utility, or such service might be undertaken by the customer himself. Based on the aggregate of actual power consumption or desired power consumption, the service provider may choose to purchase additional power on the open market. Likewise, in light of these consumption metrics, the service provider can also set electricity prices accordingly.

Turning next to **Figure 6**, a flowchart of a process used for monitoring and managing power usage using different classes of service is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

The utility server detects an increased electrical power demand on the electrical grid (Step 600). The utility server queries the system for the class of service required by each outlet or appliance (Step 602). The customer system analyzes the electrical network and appliances connected thereto, (Step 604). The customer system transmits class of service information to the utility server (Step 606). The utility server then issues instructions to the customer system to activate, deactivate, decrease or increase the power

demand to the outlets or appliances connected to the customer system (Step 608). The customer system receives instructions from the utility to activate, deactivate, decrease or increase the power demand to each specified outlet or appliance and complies with same(Step 610).

5 With respect to **Figure 7**, a flowchart of a process used for dynamically reassigning a class of service is depicted. The detection of power degradation over the entire utility system would permit the electrical utility to exercise control over the power supplied to customers during periods of high electrical consumption or low power generation. Having established membership in a region associated with a class of service
10 permitting interruption, one embodiment of the invention provides for the customer system to be controlled directly by the electric utility or utility server which enables the utility service to control power consumption at the customer level by issuing instructions over a network which lower the amount of electrical power supplied to the devices in the region.

15 For example, “smart” appliances located at an acute care hospital are plugged into addressable outlets and emit identification signals to the on-site network computer as to their required class of electrical service (Step 700). Class of service information is transmitted to the utility server (Step 702). The utility server analyzes the electrical power grid detects an increased electrical demand which could result in demand which is
20 in excess of current supply, what is known as a “brownout” (Step 704). The utility server analyzes the class of service data received from the customer system to determine the classes of service required by each appliance and determines which appliances may have their power supply decreased or removed so as to satisfy the increased electrical demand in other areas of the electrical grid (Step 706). The utility server sends instructions to the
25 customer system to reduce or terminate the power supply to specified outlets or appliances that do not require constant, uninterrupted power supply (Step 708). The

customer system either complies with the instruction to power down or terminate electrical supply to indicated outlets or appliances (step **710**) or may negotiate with each outlet, appliance or the utility server to accept a different class (e.g. Class **B** or Class **C**) of electrical service at a different cost rate or time period (Step **712**).

5 Turning next to **Figure 8**, a flowchart of a process used for managing power consumption is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The process illustrated in **Figure 8** is an example of steps that may be implemented as a set of computer instructions in a utility server, such as utility server **104** in **Figure 1**.

10 The process begins by waiting to detect a change in power availability (Step **800**). A change in power availability may be detected through a connection to a utility power supply, such as utility power supply **108** in **Figure 1**. An increase or decrease in power availability may be detected (Step **800**). Such increase or decrease in available power may be the result of the utility selling off excess power to other competing utility
15 suppliers. Next, a determination is made as to whether the change requires a reduction in power usage (Step **802**). If the changes do require a reduction in power usage, the class of service and power usage for customers is analyzed (Step **804**). The power usage may be monitored based on data received from customers through computers at the customer location. Then, messages are sent to selected customers to reduce the usage based on the
20 results of the analysis (Step **806**) with the process terminating thereafter. These messages are sent to computers for the selected customers, such as computer **112** in **Figure 1**.

 With reference again to step **802**, if the change does not require a reduction in usage, a determination is made as to whether the change allows an increase in usage (Step **808**). If the change does not allow an increase in usage, the process returns to step **800**.
25 If the change does allow an increase in usage, the class of service for customers is analyzed (Step **810**). Then, messages are sent to allow increased usage based on the

results (Step 812) with the process terminating thereafter.

Turning next to **Figure 9**, a flowchart of a process used for changing a class of service for a customer is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

5 The process begins by receiving a request to change the class of service (Step 900). Next, the class of service is negotiated (Step 902). The negotiation may involve factors such as changes in rates and power availability for the different classes of service. For example, the request may be to change the class of service to a class **A** service from a class **B** service. But whether the negotiations result in a change depends on the rate for
10 the class **A** service. If the customer or customer is unwilling to pay the higher rate, then the class of service does not change. These negotiations take place automatically in these examples through pre-authorized limits set by the customer. Alternatively, the customer may select or authorize a rate during the process itself.

 Then, a determination is made as to whether a change was made (Step 904). If a
15 change was made, the class of service is updated (Step 906) with the process terminating thereafter. The update is made in a database, such as one located in storage 106 in **Figure 1**. With reference again to step 904, if a change was not made, the process terminates.

 Turning next to **Figure 10**, a flowchart of a process used for managing power usage in a customer location is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of
20 the present invention. The process in **Figure 10** may be implemented as a set of computer instructions in a computer, such as computer 112 in **Figure 1**, to manage power usage at a customer location.

 The process begins by monitoring for messages (Step 1000). Next, a determination is made as to whether a received message requires a decrease in power
25 usage (Step 1002). If a decrease in power usage is required, outlets or devices are selected to meet the requested change (Step 1004). Then, the selected outlets or devices

are deactivated (Step 1006) with the process terminating thereafter. With reference again to Step 1002, if a decrease in usage is not required, the process terminates. A similar process may be used to monitor for messages that allow for an increase in power usage at a customer location.

5 **Figure 11** represents a flowchart of one embodiment of the present invention showing a process used by the utility service provider for changing a class of service for a customer. The utility service provider monitors the electrical grid for an increase or decrease in electrical demand (Step 1100). For example, an increase in electrical demand is detected and the utility queries the customer system and determines whether or not to
10 turn off power to the customer system to reduce the power demand to customer systems which will accept a different class of service (Step 1102). If the customer system does not require a class of service consisting of constant power supply, power to the customer system is turned off (Step 1104). If the customer system requires a class of service consisting of uninterrupted power supply, a second query is made which asks the
15 customer system if the power supply may be reduced to a lower level (Step 1112). If the customer system requires full power, the utility continues to supply full power to the customer system and resumes monitoring the grid for changes in the electrical demand (Step 1100). If the customer system requires a class of service which can sustain a lower power supply, the utility lowers the amount of power supplied to the customer system
20 (Step 1114).

After the necessary adjustments in the power supply to the customer system are made in response to the change in electrical demand on the electric grid, the utility continues monitoring the electrical grid for a change in power demand (Step 1106). Continuing with the example above, the utility service detects that there is a decrease in
25 power demand on the electric grid and queries the customer system and determines whether or not to turn on power to the customer system (Step 1108) or to increase power

to the customer system at the existing class of service before the increase in electrical demand (Step 1116). If the power to the customer system was previously turned off or reduced, the customer system's class of service may provide for the power to remain off or stay at reduced levels until another change in demand is detected by the utility service (Step 1106). Alternatively, the utility service reactivates the customer system (Step 1110) or increases the power supply to the customer system (Step 1118).

Figure 12 represents a flowchart of one embodiment of the present invention showing a process whereby the customer system for controls negotiation of the class of service provided by the utility service. The customer system monitors the electrical grid or network for a message from the utility service (Step 1200). For example, a message indicating an increase in electrical demand is detected. The customer system queries the customer system and determines whether or not to turn off power to the customer system (Step 1202). If the customer system does not require a class of service consisting of constant power supply, the customer system turns off power to each identified system (Step 1204). If the customer system requires a class of service consisting of uninterrupted power supply, the customer system determines if the power supply may be reduced to a lower level (Step 1212). If the customer system requires full power, the utility continues to supply full power to the customer system and resumes monitoring the grid for changes in the electrical demand (Step 1200). If the customer system requires a class of service which can sustain a lower power supply, the customer system lowers the amount of power supplied to the customer system (Step 1214).

After the necessary adjustments in the power supply to the customer system are made, the customer system continues monitoring the electrical grid or network for a message indicating a change in power demand (Step 1206). If a decrease in power demand is detected, a message will be received by the customer system which queries the customer system and determines whether or not to turn on power to the customer system

(Step **1208**) or to increase power to the customer system at the existing class of service before the increase in electrical demand (Step **1216**). If the power to the customer system was previously turned off or reduced, the customer system's class of service may provide for the power to remain off or stay at reduced levels until another message is received by the customer system (Step **1206**). Alternatively, the customer system reactivates the customer system (Step **1210**) or increases the power supply to the customer system (Step **1218**).

Figure 13 depicts an alternative embodiment of the present invention wherein the electric power grid **1302** is shown providing service to customer residential households **1304**, **1306** and **1308**. Residential households **1304**, **1306** and **1308** each contain a "smart" appliance with a class of service A,B,C, respectively. Residential household **1304** includes "smart" appliances **1310**, **1312**, and **1314**. Residential household **1306** includes "smart" appliances **1316**, **1318**, and **1320**. Residential household **1308** includes appliances **1322**, **1324**, and **1326**. Utility server **104** has access to metrics regarding power availability and consumption of the power grid **1302**. Utility server **104** makes decisions (e.g. algorithmically, via policy, via thresholds, via tables) on whether the consumption should be lowered or allowed to be raised, and whether this is done by in a directed fashion or via price incentives/disincentives. The service provider **130** receives instructions from or electricity pricing information from the utility server **104**, and communicates with appliances **1310**, **1312**, **1314**, **1316**, **1318**, **1320**, **1322**, **1324** and **1326** via network **102**. Note that the function of service provider **130** may be bundled with the utility server **104**, or may be provided by a separate business entity.

Turning to **Figure 14**, the message flow between the power grid **1302**, the utility server **104**, the service provider **130**, and the "smart" appliances **1310**, **1312**, **1314**, **1316**, **1318**, **1320**, **1322**, **1324** and **1326** in residential households **1304**, **1306** and **1308** is shown. In this embodiment, messages are sent via "broadcast" to all customer premises

rather than addressed to individual appliances. The power grid broadcasts a message pertaining to a certain level of electrical demand or consumption (Step 1400). Different messages may be broadcast and, for the purposes of this example, three message flows are discussed. In the first scenario, the utility server receives a message that the electrical grid is at capacity (Step 1402). The utility server sends a message to the service provider indicating that class C appliances are to be shut down to conserve energy (Step 1404). The service provider relays this message and broadcasts to appliances that those of class C must shut down (Step 1406). Alternatively, the power grid broadcasts a message to the utility server that the current consumption is within normal limits (Step 1410). The utility server transmits a “maintain status” message to the service provider (Step 1412).

In a second scenario, the service provider does not broadcast any message to the appliances, as no changes are required (Step 1414).

In a third possible scenario, the power grid may transmit a message to the utility server that additional electricity is available (Step 1420). The utility server transmits a message to the service provider that class C appliances may now be operated (Step 1422). The service provider broadcasts messages to appliances that class C appliance operation is now permitted (Step 1424).

Referring to **Figure 15**, the message flow between the power grid 1302, the utility server 104, the service provider 130, and the “smart” appliances 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324 and 1326 in residential households 1304, 1306 and 1308 is shown. In the depicted embodiment, messages are sent to specific appliances by the service provider and the appliances follow the messaged instructions. The power grid broadcasts a message pertaining to a certain level of electrical demand or consumption (Step 1500). Different messages may be broadcast and, for the purposes of this example, four message flows are discussed.

In the first scenario, the utility server receives a message from the power grid that

it is at capacity, and that electricity demand must be reduced (Step **1502**). The utility server broadcasts a price change to the service provider which states the electricity price is marked at 10 cents per kilowatt hour for the first two kilowatts, and 25 cents per kilowatt hour thereafter (Step **1504**). The service provider examines previously constructed profiles of a customer's electricity policies and preferences, and sends a message to residential household that an indicated appliance should turn itself off (Step **1506**). The indicated appliance receives the message to cease using power and turns off (Step **1508**). Presumably, residential household has a strong desire to minimize spending on electricity and is willing to forgo the services of appliance at this point.

In a second scenario, the electrical grid merely sends a message that consumption is at normal limits to the utility server (e.g. a "SAFE" message) and the utility server then continues to monitor the status of the grid status, but sends no messages in response (Step **1510**).

With regard to a third alternative scenario, the utility system indicates that it has again reached full operating capacity and that consumption should be decreased (Step **1512**). The utility server raises electrical prices over and above the previously broadcast rates and sends a message to the service provider that the price has now risen to 10 cents per kilowatt hour for the first two kilowatts, and 35 cents per kilowatt hour thereafter (Step **1514**). The service provider reviews customer electrical profiles and preferences, and based on the customer profile information, the service provider sends a message to residential household to instruct indicated appliance(s) to turn off (Step **1516**). The indicated appliance receives the message and turns itself off (Step **1518**). Thereafter, the utility server continues to monitor and maintain the electrical grid status, but no message is sent (Step **1520**).

In a fourth scenario, the electrical grid indicates to the utility server that power is available and the utility server determines that prices can be lowered to provide an

incentive for increased consumption and sends a pricing message to the service provider (Step 1520). The service provider receives a message that electrical power is 10 cents per kilowatt hour for the first two kilowatts, and continues to be available at 10 cents per kilowatt hour thereafter (Step 1522). The service provider sends a message to
 5 residential household that indicated appliance(s) may resume operation (Step 1524). Thereafter, the utility server continues to monitor and maintain the electrical grid status for further messages.

It is important to note that while the present invention has been described in the context of a fully functioning data processing system, those of ordinary skill in the art will
 10 appreciate that the processes of the present invention are capable of being distributed in the form of a computer readable medium of instructions and a variety of forms and that the present invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media actually used to carry out the distribution. Examples of computer readable media include recordable-type media, such as a floppy disk, a hard disk drive, a RAM,
 15 CD-ROMs, DVD-ROMs, and transmission-type media, such as digital and analog communications links, wired or wireless communications links using transmission forms, such as, for example, radio frequency and light wave transmissions. The computer readable media may take the form of coded formats that are decoded for actual use in a particular data processing system.

20 The description of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description, and is not intended to be exhaustive or limited to the invention in the form disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. Although the depicted illustrations show the mechanism of the present invention embodied on a single server, this mechanism may be distributed
 25 through multiple data processing systems. The embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention, the practical application, and to

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